

There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation.—George Washington.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

It keeps a man busy to assert his rights; his regular work is a mere incident.—E. W. Howe.

SEVENTEEN

PEKING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BACK OF BOYCOTT ON JAPAN?

Resolutions Being Circulated
All Over China Urging Rallying
of 400,000,000 People

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Peking, the most influential organization of its kind in China, has passed a resolution which is taken as a guardedly phrased admonition to further and support the boycott on Japanese goods.

The word "boycott" does not appear in the resolution, but Japan is unapologetically condemned, as the translation, taken from the Japan Advertiser of Tokyo of June 30, says:

"Taking advantage of the war in Europe, overpowering our newly-established Republic, Japan presented demands to China such as those which she had done in annexing Korea, and pressed China to accept them, and on the 7th May sent an ultimatum accompanied by the intimidation to the effect that if China fail to accept the demands in 48 hours, Japan would instantly despatch troops. The nation of 50,000,000 people of the same race and language is to put swords upon the heads of 400,000,000 people of China, and want to take our lives and property, destroy our country to satisfy their avaricious ends. What a misfortune!

"Our country is but of recent establishment, and the people are scarcely out of pangs caused by the successive internal wars. The Govern-

ment, taking into consideration of the internal politics, has made all concessions to Japan with the desire to secure peace. But alas! the right and interest are lost, and China is no more an independent state. What a misfortune!

"How could our fellow-countrymen live with shame and disgrace upon the face of the world? China was in bygone days known as a great and strong country. But since the war with Japan in 1894, the complications with foreign Powers have arisen in rapid succession, and on each occasion of these complications such as the Boxer trouble, the Russo-Japanese war and the siege of Tientsin, China was insulted and belittled, and the Island Power in the southeast has approached our shores step by step till she has now penetrated into the interior of China, establishing her authority in Tsinan-fu.

"The last fate of our country is approaching. If we Chinese want to rank among the nations of the world, we and our defenders should not forget a moment the national shame of the 7th of May. From now on, 400,000,000 of us Chinese take oath to combine our efforts to strengthen the country. Our body might perish, but our aspiration would live for ever. We, the Chinese, with such noble aspiration, should not forget the national shame.

(Signed)
"THE PEKING CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

GONZALES KEEPS HAMMERING AT FLEEING ZAPATAS

[Associated Press by Federal Wireles]
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Despatches to the state department from Gen. Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz report that Gen. Gonzales, his commander at Mexico City, has inflicted a heavy defeat in the valley south of the capital on the retreating forces of Gen. Zapata, whom he pursued from the city. More food is arriving; the menace of famine is said to be steadily disappearing, and Gonzales believes he holds the approaches to the city securely.

From El Paso comes word that Villa will make his next stand against Oregon, commanding Carranza's army of the north, at Jimulco, 45 miles south of Torreon.

There have been no formal representations from Carranza, as yet, seeking recognition of his government.

STAR-BULLETIN GIVES YOU
TODAY'S NEWS TODAY

Masonic Temple Weekly Calendar

MONDAY—
Honolulu Lodge No. 409; Stated; 7:30 p. m.

TUESDAY—
Masonic Board of Relief; Regular; 5 p. m.

WEDNESDAY—

THURSDAY—

FRIDAY—

SATURDAY—
Harmony Chapter No. 4, O. E. S.; Stated; 7:30 p. m.

SCHOFIELD LODGE

WEDNESDAY—
Stated meeting; 7:30 p. m.

HERMANN SOEHNE.

Versammlungen in Knights of Pythias Hall, Montag, Juni 21, Juli 5, Juli 19.

W. WOLTERS, Praes.
C. BOLTE, Sekr.

HONOLULU LODGE NO. 1, MODERN
ORDER OF PHOENIX.

Will meet at their home, corner Beretania and Fort streets, every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
CHARLES HUSTACE, JR., Leader
FRANK MURRAY, Secretary.

HONOLULU LODGE, 616, B. P. O. E. meets in their hall on Kinn St. near Fort, every Friday evening. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.
O. J. MCCARTHY, E. R.
H. DUNSHIEK, Sec.

FOUR DROWNED, MANY INJURED, IN OHIO FLOODS

[Associated Press by Federal Wireles]
COLUMBUS, O., July 17.—Ten days of nearly incessant heavy rains have swollen the tributaries of the Ohio river, until the central portion of the state is threatened with floods equal in magnitude to those of 1913, when Dayton was overwhelmed.

Already four persons are known to have been drowned, scores have been injured by the collapse of walls, the washing away of houses and prolonged exposure, and the property loss is estimated to have reached \$2,000,000. At Lima, 200 homes have been flooded by the overflow of the Ottawa river and weakened levees threaten to let loose the torrents they confine upon a vast imperilled area.

MISSOURI OVERFLOWS BANKS; VAST AREA NOW UNDER WATER

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—The Missouri river is higher than at any time recorded in its history, except in the record-breaking flood stages of 1903 and 1908. Great areas are inundated and the packing house district is threatened.

WELL-KNOWN EDITOR DIES AT NEW YORK

[Associated Press by Federal Wireles]
NEW YORK, N. Y., July 17.—St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle and one of the best-known newspaper men of the continent, died at his home here last night. Mr. McKelway joined the regular staff of the Eagle in 1885 and had served continuously with that publication, becoming editor-in-chief 21 years ago. He became a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1883 and was named as chancellor of the university three years ago.

Berlin firemen use asbestos screens to protect them from the heat when fighting at close range.

Guy W. Emmert died of a fractured skull received in a ball game at Harrisburg, Pa.

GUNMAKERS AT BRIDGEPORT ARE READY TO STRIKE

Alleged That Action Is Work
of German Agitators to
Delay Output

[Associated Press by Federal Wireles]
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 17.—The machinists of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the Bridgeport Gun Implement Company and the other arms companies here yesterday voted unanimously to walk out on a general strike, if their demands for an increase in wages are refused.

Immense war orders are now being filled in the manufacturing here and it is claimed that the demands of the machinists for increased pay, under threat of strike, are the work of German agitators.

Some time ago it was announced that agitators were busy among the workmen of the various plants filling orders for the Allies, endeavoring to foment trouble between employers and employees for the purpose of delaying deliveries of war supplies.

U. S. OBJECTS TO PRIZE COURTS FOR SEIZED CARGOES

Takes Firm Position That Such
Cases Can Only Be Settled
By International Law

[Associated Press by Federal Wireles]
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The United States, through the state department, has notified the British government that America takes the position that the rights of those Americans interested in the various cases before the British prize courts rest in international law and not in what orders in council may have been promulgated by the British government or in any municipal law in effect in Great Britain only.

GOVERNMENT MAY BUY HAMMOND'S TORPEDO DEVICE

Garrison to Ask Congress
to Acquire Notable
Invention

[Associated Press by Federal Wireles]
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Secretary of War Garrison will probably recommend to congress that the government purchase the invention of John Hays Hammond, Jr., whereby the movements of a launched torpedo may be directed from a short station by wireless and other coast defense measures be carried out through wireless control from shore.

Mr. Hammond has carried through a series of tests, maneuvering by wireless from one to three miles away, starting and stopping the engines at will and operating the steering gear by means of his wireless key. His tests have been watched critically by representatives of the ordnance and fortifications bureaus and these critics and observers are strongly in favor of the government acquiring the patent rights.

DIVIDENDS OF TWO COMPANIES ARE INCREASED

Panama Sugar Plantation Company, and Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company, corporations with head offices in San Francisco, but with stocks listed on the Honolulu Stock Exchange, have increased their regular monthly dividend rates, according to cable advices from the coast.

In each case the regular monthly dividend has been increased 5 cents a share. Panama will hereafter pay 25 cents per share each month, and the Hutchinson distribution will be 20 cents a share, instead of 15 cents as heretofore.

'ENGLAND'S MOST FATEFUL ERROR AND HER MOST DANGEROUS FOE'

The following article by an Englishman, T. Symonds, appears in a German paper:

England's Most Fateful Error, And Her Most Dangerous Foe.
In a previous article pointing out some of the disastrous errors spread among the British public, the writer but slightly touched upon what may perhaps be considered the most dangerous consequence of the misguided policy of the British Cabinet. Owing to its vital importance it appears to be worthy of special comment.

In such criticism of the actions of the government it presents itself as a duty to abandon the old English maxim of "right or wrong my country" and rather to warn public opinion, when we see the nation being rushed headlong into disastrous adventures.

Since one of the leading English papers has openly confessed the alleged defence of Belgian neutrality to have been a mere pretext for the participation of England in this war, the real object being avowedly the overthrow of Germany, the British public should ask itself the plain question what would be the consequences of such policy meeting with success. The course the war has hitherto taken has clearly proved the hardness of the task, and more probably the impossibility of the British ministers achieving their aim. Placing oneself in their position and supposing them, with a great part of the nation, to be convinced of the welfare of England imperatively demanding that the ascendancy of Germany, as the leading power of the continent in trade, navigation, and industry, be put to stop, the question arises whether England would not have, in consequence, sooner or later, to struggle against a far more dangerous rival.

Some years ago the winged word of the yellow peril suddenly became a topic of thought in the political world, and some voices were heard that prophesied the necessity of the nations of Europe one day uniting in a combat against the yellow race in the Far East. But the inevitable consequence of the downfall of Germany in the present war would be the immediate creation of the Russian peril, both in Europe and in Asia.

As regards Europe it is difficult to believe that the present leaders of the British nation should have overlooked or underrated the well-known aspirations of the Slavonic race to unite the entire South East of Europe as a de-

pendency of Russia, with Constantinople as the Czar's southern capital. At the present moment, we see some anxious but timid protests raised among reasonable Englishmen at the prospect of Russia, occupying the Turkish capital in connection with the Allies' action to force the Dardanelles, and it even appears as if the unconscionable occupation of some Greek islands were meant as a safeguard on the part of England lest Russia should be too successful in her operations against Constantinople from the Black Sea. These would appear to be symptoms of apprehension with regard to the British interests in the Balkans of Europe and the Mediterranean being menaced by future plans of the Muscovites.

Supposing Russia, by means of the present conflagration, to have achieved the annihilation of Germany and her allies, it is a simple home truth that she would take the earliest opportunity of returning to her former policy in the Far East. The old historic antagonism between her and England is bound to break out afresh. Her natural craving for an outlet in the Indian Ocean, for laying her hand on Persia, and for aggressive policy against India must and will as a matter of course, be foremost once more, the moment she no longer has reason to trouble about her western opponents. If the bulwark of Western Europe against Slavonic barbarism be broken down, nothing could prevent the steady and persevering expansion of Russia's power and influence in Asia, to the detriment of the British empire.

The carrying out of this policy might easily be enhanced by the Czar forming an alliance with Japan, a country daily furnishing fresh proofs of rivalry against British interests in China and on the shores of the Pacific generally. Then Russia would, by her crafty agents, likewise easily avail herself of the growing unrest in the East Indies, a further consequence of this ill-fated war. The day may not be far distant when a pound sterling will no longer be found more powerful than a ruble in dealing with the eastern potentates.

It is an indisputable fact that the two natural enemies of Russia are Germany and England. The gulf between her and either of these two powers can never be bridged over, nor an alliance with either of them be lasting. The former Triple Alliance of the three empires of Germany, Austria, and Russia, inaugurated by Bismarck, was after an astonishingly short space of time broken up by its founder, and the same will doubtless be the fate of the present heterogeneous entente between Great Britain and Russia. And in the same manner as the present political cooperation of these two countries can only be a passing one, so the period of abuse and hatred between England and Germany cannot last for ever. The time may not be so very far remote when some statesman worthy of the name, governing England, will see that their country's real welfare is to be sought side by side with the center of continental civilization, and not in support of that scourge of the east of Europe, Russian barbarism.

By the attempt to rid itself of German rivalry by force, the British government has exposed England to the far greater danger of strengthening the means of Russia in attacking her most vital and perhaps most vulnerable possessions. Should Germany withstand the onslaught of her enemies and come out victorious, as to all appearance will be the result of the war, England will perhaps have little cause to regret her failure on the day when all western and central Europe may be more or less jointly concerned in the task of warding off the Russian peril!

T. SYMONDS.
Bremen, May 1915.

AMERICAN SETS WORLD'S RECORD IN RUNNING MILE

[Associated Press by Federal Wireles]
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 16.—Norman S. Taber, former Brown university athlete and more recently a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, today gained one of the premier victories of the track when he took two seconds off the world's record for the mile run.

The diminutive runner covered the mile in 4 minutes 12.5 seconds. The former amateur record was held by John Paul Jones, the great Cornell distance man, who made it in 4 minutes 14.2 seconds.

The race in which Taber starred today was one of the tryouts for the team that will be sent from the East to compete in the A. U. U. championships at San Francisco. Taber was running under the colors of the Boston Athletic Association, which he joined after coming from Oxford for his vacation.

"Everyone in our family is some kind of animal," said Jimmie to the amazed preacher. "Why, you shouldn't say that," the good man exclaimed. "Well," said Jimmie, "mother's a deer, the baby is mother's little lamb, the kid and dad's the goat."—Ladies Home Journal.

Home Course in Advertising



PURPOSES OF THE COURSE:—(1) To increase returns for the retailer who now advertises. (2) To show the non-advertising retailer how he can lower his prices, yet increase his profits. (3) To suggest to the jobber and manufacturer a cautious method to create demand and increase good-will. (4) To prepare the person with latent advertising ability for a place in this new "profession."
This course, when delivered personally to a class of students, costs \$15. It is equivalent to a correspondence course which costs \$95. The entire 90 lessons will be given exclusively with this newspaper free of charge.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Manufacturer's Aid in Retail Advertising

Most methods of retail advertising cost money. But there are a good many things which the retail advertiser can get at no expense to himself—namely, the helps which manufacturers offer. These may be window displays, or even circular letters which the manufacturer will get out and mail to the retailer's customers in behalf of the retailer.

Many manufacturers will supply the retailer with free booklets with the dealer's name imprinted on the back. These would advertise the manufacturer's product which the retailer had on sale. In fact, nowadays manufacturers are apt to furnish moving picture signs which cost from \$10.00 to \$30.00 apiece. These are loaned absolutely without charge to the dealer—and they certainly bring business to the dealer's store.

The wise dealer can secure a good many of these helps and if, with these, he will use some newspaper advertising, he can build up a pretty good broadside in favor of his store. And yet, is it right for manufacturers who advertise in national magazines to ask the retailer to back up their national advertising with retail newspaper space of their own? A Springfield, Mass., paper recently said: "No," when they got a letter from a vacuum cleaner manufacturer who said, in effect, that: "We can advertise ourselves black in the face in the national magazines, but if your local merchants don't use newspaper space, the goods won't sell."

That may be true, but if newspaper advertising is going to create sales for those dealers in Springfield and